लिए समय-समय पर नए उपाय किए जाते हैं, निम्नलिखित तीन मुख्य पहलू हैं:-

(क) निवारक सतर्कता

(ख) निगरानी और सुरागरसानी, और

(ग) निवारक दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई।

विद्यमान संस्थागत व्यवस्थाओं में, प्राप्त अनुभवों के आधार पर, समय-समय पर संशोधन और सुधार किए जाते हैं।

यह बात सुपरिचित है कि लाल-फीताशाही तथा अस्पष्ट अफसरशाही प्रक्रिया से जन सेवाओं में भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है। प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाओं को, गोपनीयता की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप, अधिक दृष्टिगोचर बनाने के उद्देश्य से नियमों, विनियमों और कार्य-विधियों के सरलीकरण, प्राधिकार के प्रत्यायोजन और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं। उनका उद्देश्य निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में सुस्पष्टता लाना तथा लोगों को तेजी से सेवाएं मुहैय्या करवाना है ताकि भ्रष्टाचार के अवसर कम हो सकें। यह एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

Airing of views publicly by people holding high offices

3211. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is only well established conventions or are there any specific Rules that deter the people holding high offices viz. Judges of the Apex Court, CAG, AG, Chief Election Commissioner, besides Secretaries to Government from publicly airing their personal views in matters relating to their own areas of activities and/or other areas of Government or about the political issues;

(b) if so, the details of the specific Rules and/or Conventions in this regard; and

(c) the steps Government have been taking in the event of breach of the Conventions/Rules by any individual holding such high offices, particularly in the recent past, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) There does not exist any code of conduct for persons holding the offices of Judges of the Apex Court, CAG, AG, Chief Election Commissioner, in the matter of airing their personal views in public. Secretaries to Government being Government servants are governed by the code of conduct prescribed in the Conduct Rules.

Regulation of conduct of office bearers of Central Govt. Employees Association

3212. SHRI MISA R. GANESAN:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH:
SHRI J.S. RAJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the criticism of the policies of Government through press by the office-bearers of employees' associations of Central Government constitutes misconduct under the provisions of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964/5 or it will be covered by CCS (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): Rule 9 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 prohibits adverse criticism of Government Policies by Government servants. Government servants who are office bearers of the Staff Associations are subject to the provisions of Conduct and Disciplinary Rules like all other Government servants. The CCS (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993 prescribe the conditions for recognition and continuation of recognition of the Service Associations. It has been prescribed in these rules that the Service Association shall not do any act or assist in the doing of any act which if done by a Government servant, would contravene any provision of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Margin of profit of Kendriya Bhandar

3213. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the element of margin of profit of the Kendriya Bhandar in the rates quoted in response to tenders is less than it is charging from the consumers at large;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to have one pricing policy;

(d) whether the Kendriya Bhandar is a cooperative institution;

(e) if so, whether the concept of cooperatives permits the earning of profits on the sales effected by it more than its usual expenditure;

(f) if not, the reasons for earning profits by the Kendriya Bhandar;

(g) how much profit the Kendriya Bhandar earned in the last three years; and

(h) how does the above compare with the Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) On counter sales there is no dual rate of profit. All the items are sold at the fixed prices. However, discounted prices are offered in the quotations submitted in response to open tenders floated by Govt. offices and others. Giving of discounts in bulk supplies is a normal trade practice.

(b) and (c) A margin in the range of 1% to 9% is charged on items sold by Kendriya Bhandar. However, the average margin on sales of items works out to 5.50%. Normally, tenders are quoted only for bulk supplies and even reduced margin covers the overheads involved. It is, therefore, not possible to charge the same margin in the case of counter sales which essentially are retail sales as this involves larger amount of overheads. The following tenders were awarded by Kendrita Bhandar during 1994 at margins lower than its retail margins:

1. D.D.A.	Paper
2. Dte. of Education, Delhi.	Paper
3. -do-	Other Stationery
4. Dte. of Education, Delhi.	Chairs
5. Tihar Jail	Grocery items.

(d) to (f) Kendriya Bhandar is a Cooperative Society registered under Delhi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. It follows the ethical trade practices of a commercial establishment including reasonable margin of profit on their turnover to meet its immediate and long term requirements of financing the operations, including working capital needs and provisions for expansion and development.

(g) The Kendriya Bhandar has earned net profit (Post Tax) during the last three years as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1990-91	36.02
1991-92	62.41
1992-93	116.63

(h) The comparative figures relating to net profit earned by the Kendriya Bhandar and the Super Bazar during the last three years are as under:

Year	K/B	S/B (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	36.02	21.84
1991-92	62.41	9.33
1992-93	116.63	10.83

सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में अंग्रेजी के प्रश्न-पत्र की अनिवार्यता

3214. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह:**
श्री ईश दत्त यादव:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में अंग्रेजी का प्रश्न-पत्र अनिवार्य है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा एवं कारण क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने परीक्षा में अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता समाप्त करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए है?